

Grand Isle County Profile

Regional Prevention Partnership Grant

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Purpose of this Profile

- This profile includes estimates of substance use/abuse prevalence based on National and State surveys, as well as data to assist the District Offices and sub-recipients to focus on the following priorities:
 - ▣ Increase state, regional and community capacity to prevent underage drinking and prescription drug use by implementing a targeted regional approach to Partnership for Success implementation.
 - ▣ Reduce underage and binge drinking among persons aged 12 to 20.
 - ▣ Reduce prescription drug misuse and abuse among persons aged 12 to 25.
 - ▣ Reduce marijuana use among persons aged 12-25
- This profile is provided by the Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs (ADAP), the State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) and the Research, Epidemiology, and Evaluation Unit of the Vermont Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics as a resource to the District Offices participating in the Partnership for Success Grant II (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration [SAMHSA] Grant Number: 1U79SP020787). *This grant is also known as the Regional Prevention Partnerships (RPP) grant.*

Note: statistical comparisons, between county and Vermont, are noted for the [Youth Risk Behavior Survey](#) and the [Young Adult Survey](#). The YRBS used 95% confidence intervals for comparison and the YAS used a chi-square test. Refer to their pages on the [Vermont Department of Health](#) website for additional methodology information.

Demographics: Youth by County

Youth by County (percent of 10-24 year olds)

	# and % of VT 10-24 year olds		% of District 10-24 year olds by gender		% of District that is 10-24 years old
County	Number	Percent	Female	Male	Percent
Addison	8,601	7%	48%	52%	23%
Bennington	6,958	5%	51%	49%	19%
Caledonia	6,255	5%	47%	53%	20%
Chittenden	39,134	31%	50%	50%	25%
Essex	1,036	1%	50%	50%	16%
Franklin	9,075	7%	48%	52%	19%
Grand Isle	1,161	1%	46%	54%	17%
Lamoille	4,854	4%	48%	52%	20%
Orange	5,319	4%	47%	53%	18%
Orleans	4,776	4%	48%	52%	18%
Rutland	11,879	9%	49%	51%	19%
Washington	11,285	9%	45%	55%	19%
Windham	7,976	6%	48%	52%	18%
Windsor	9,191	7%	49%	51%	16%
Vermont	127,500	100%	48%	52%	20%

Demographics: Race by County

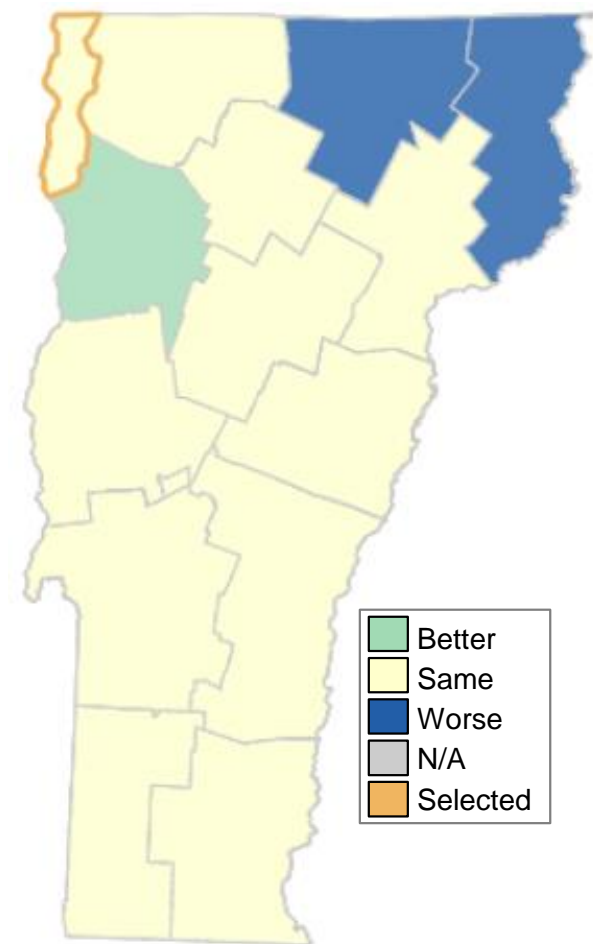
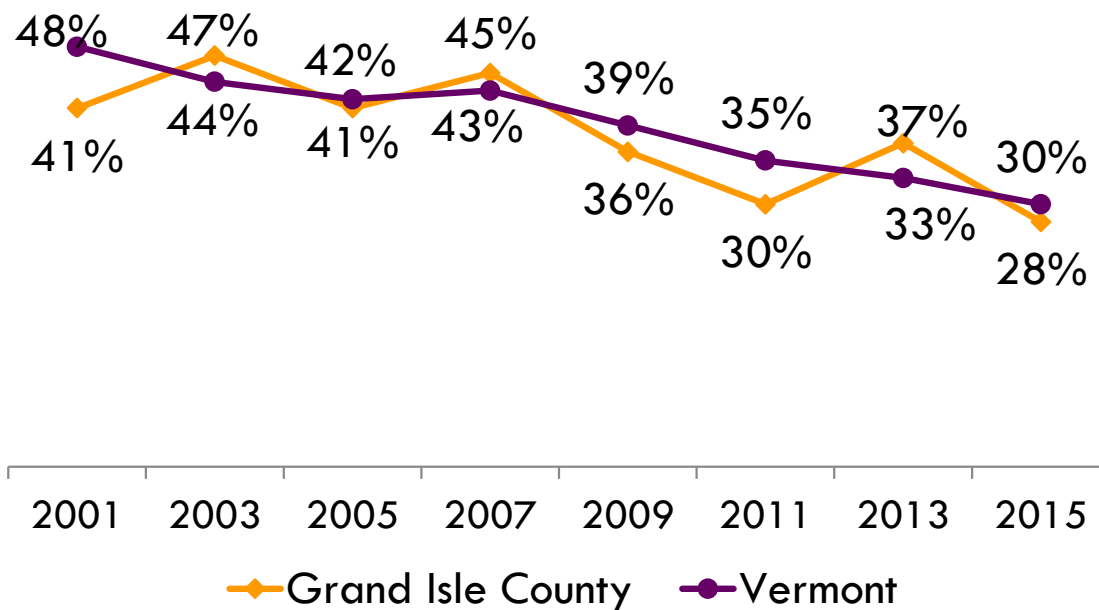
Race/Ethnicity by County (percent of county population)

County	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian/ Alaskan Native
Addison	95.7%	0.9%	1.9%	1.5%	0.3%
Bennington	96.8%	0.9%	1.5%	0.7%	0.3%
Caledonia	96.5%	0.7%	1.2%	0.9%	0.5%
Chittenden	92.6%	2.2%	1.9%	3%	0.3%
Essex	97.4%	0.3%	1.1%	0.3%	0.6%
Franklin	95.8%	0.6%	1.3%	0.5%	1%
Grand Isle	95.3%	0.5%	1.3%	0.4%	1%
Lamoille	96.8%	0.8%	1.4%	0.6%	0.5%
Orange	97.2%	0.4%	1.1%	0.6%	0.3%
Orleans	96.9%	0.7%	1.2%	0.4%	0.5%
Rutland	97.3%	0.6%	1.2%	0.6%	0.3%
Washington	96.3%	0.8%	1.7%	0.9%	0.3%
Windham	95.7%	1.1%	1.9%	1.1%	0.3%
Windsor	96.4%	0.7%	1.3%	1%	0.3%
Vermont	95.5%	1.1%	1.6%	1.4%	0.4%

Prevalence: High School Youth – Alcohol Use

Percent of adolescents in grades 9-12 who drank any alcohol in the past 30 days

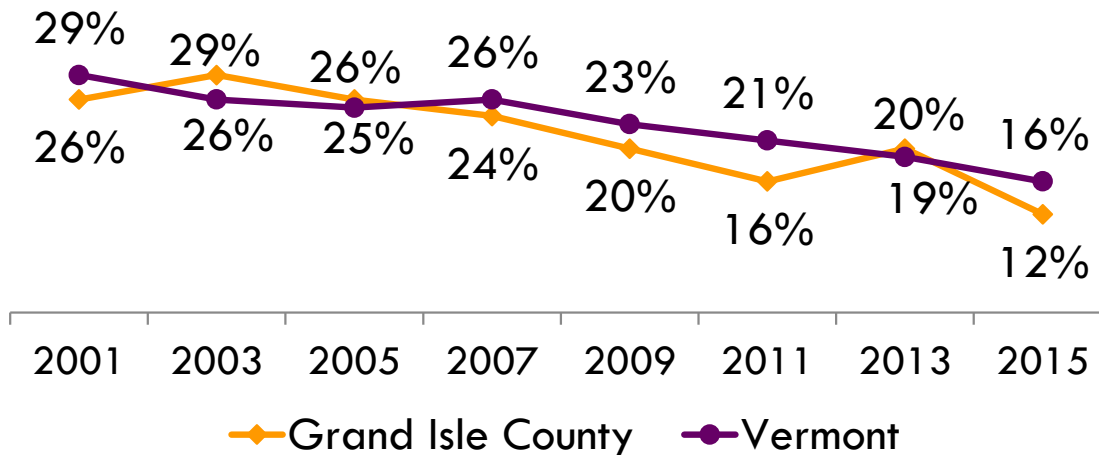
Grand Isle County	Vermont	Statistical Comparison
28%	30%	Same



Prevalence: High School Youth – Binge Drinking

Percent of adolescents in grades 9-12 who drank five or more drinks in a row (binged), in the past 30 days

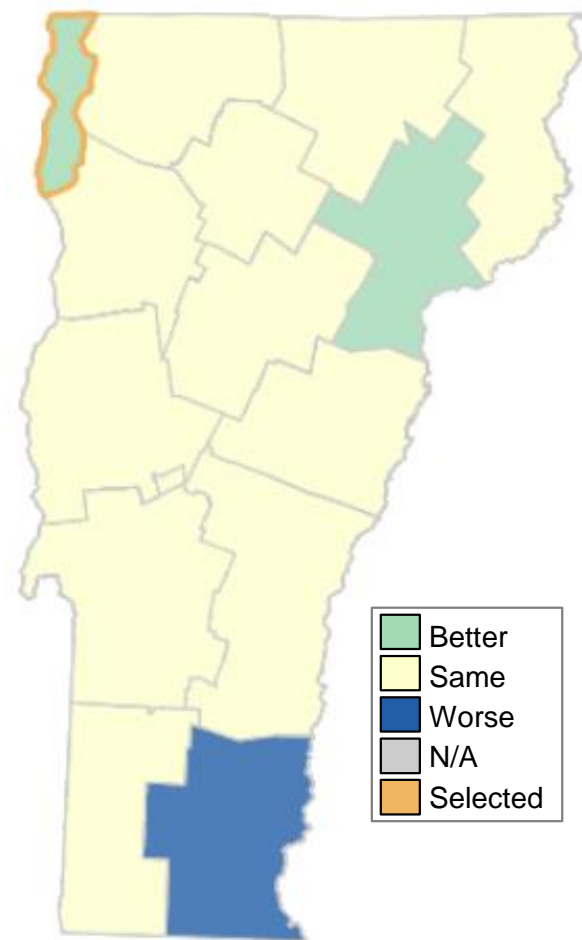
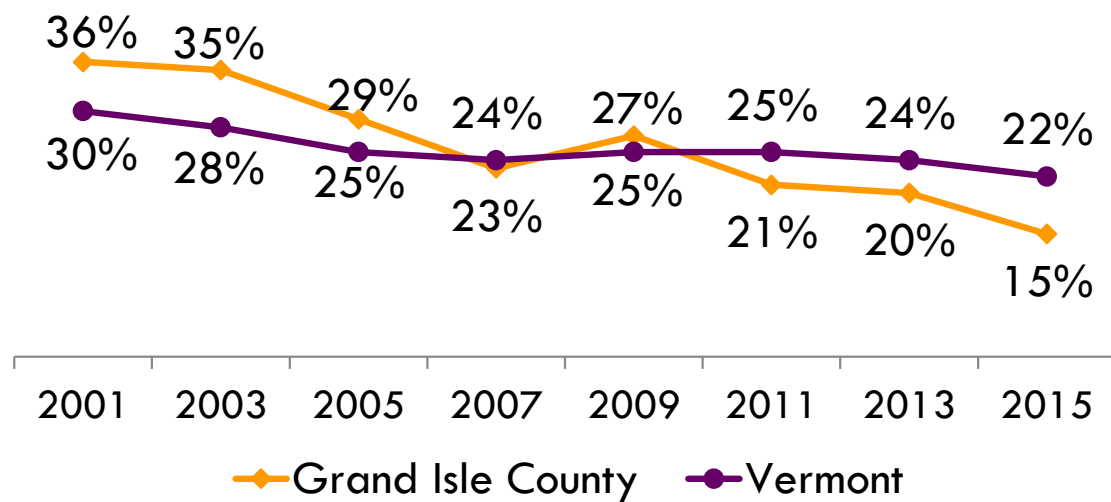
Grand Isle County	Vermont	Statistical Comparison
12%	16%	Same



Prevalence: High School Youth – Marijuana

Percent of adolescents in grades 9-12 who used marijuana in the past 30 days

Grand Isle County	Vermont	Statistical Comparison
15%	22%	Better



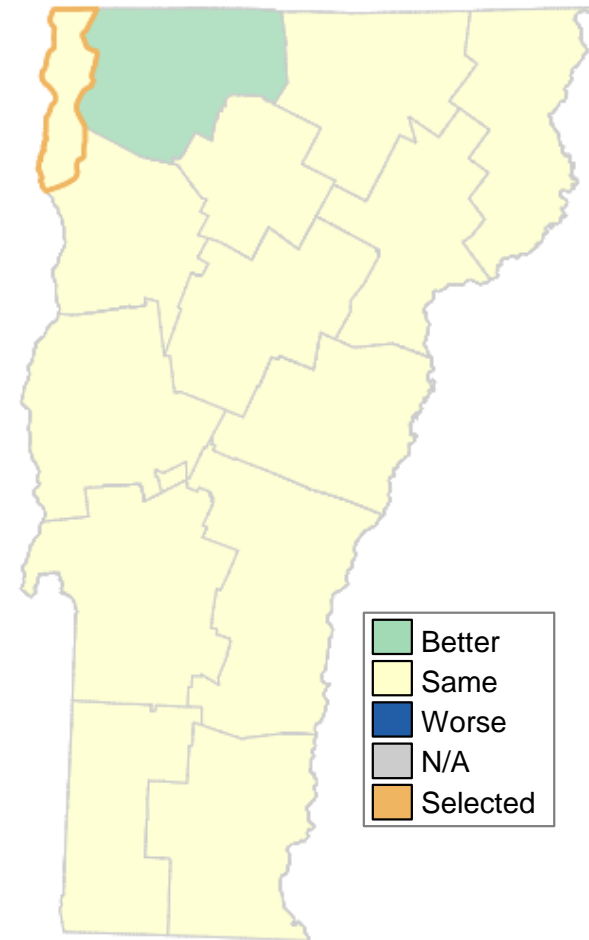
Among Grand Isle County students using marijuana in the past 30 days, 29% reported frequent use (20+ times). This is statistically similar to the Vermont average (33%).

Prevalence: High School Youth – Prescription Drugs

Percent of adolescents in grades 9-12 who took a prescription drug not prescribed to them, in the past 30 days

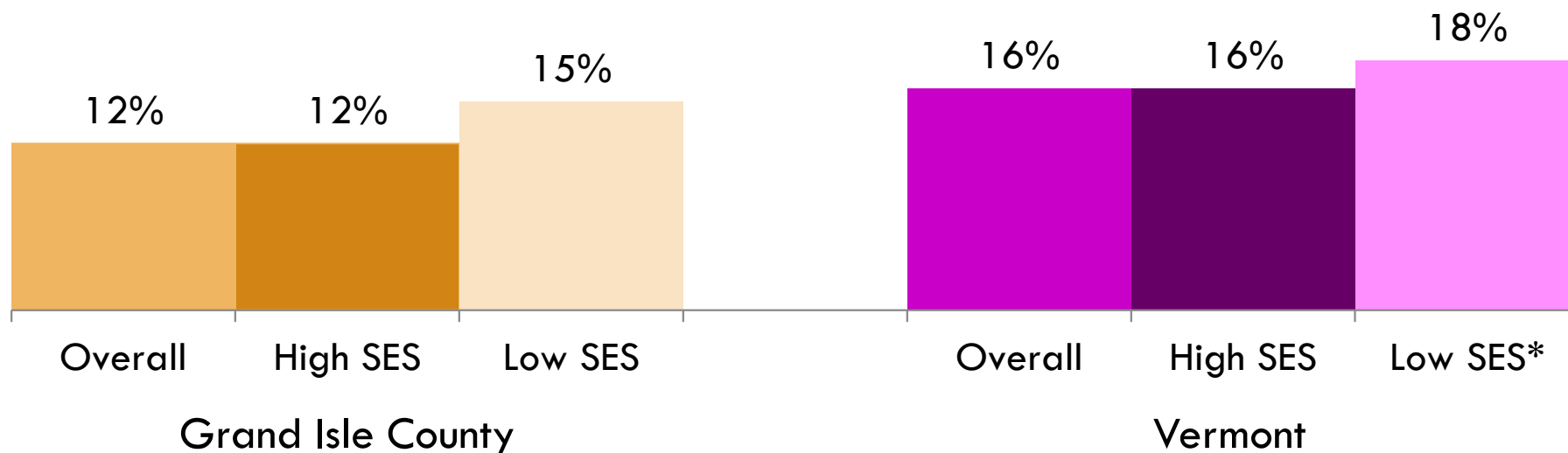
	Grand Isle County	Vermont	Statistical Comparison
2013	5%	7%	Same
2015	5%	5%	Same

*Note that 2013 was the first year this question was asked on the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, so trend data is not yet available.



Disparities in Prevalence: High School Youth

Percent of students who drank five or more drinks in a row (binged) in the past 30 days by socioeconomic status for grades 9th – 12th (2015)
(SES is maternal level of education: high school or less versus more than high school)

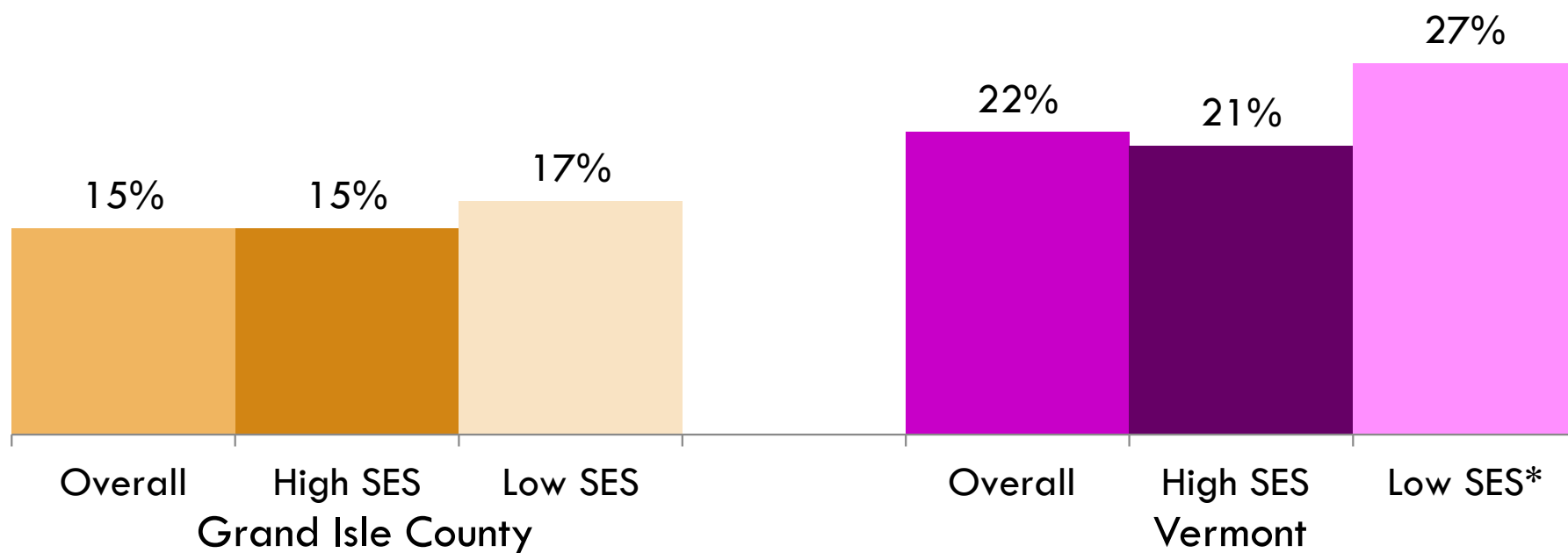


While the difference in prevalence of binge drinking by SES in Grand Isle County was not statistically significant, it remains an important risk factor.

Disparities in Prevalence: High School Youth

Percent of students who used marijuana in the past 30 days by socioeconomic status for grades 9th – 12th (2015)

(SES is maternal level of education: high school or less versus more than high school)

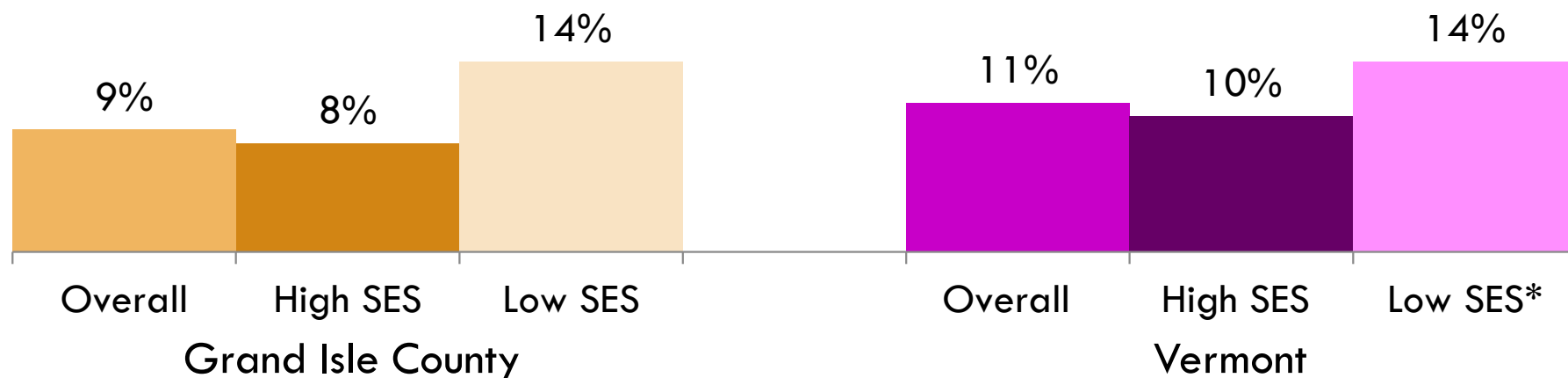


While the difference in prevalence of marijuana use by SES in Grand Isle County was not statistically significant, it remains an important risk factor.

Disparities in Prevalence: High School Youth

Percent of students reporting lifetime prescription drug use by socioeconomic status for grades 9th – 12th (2015)

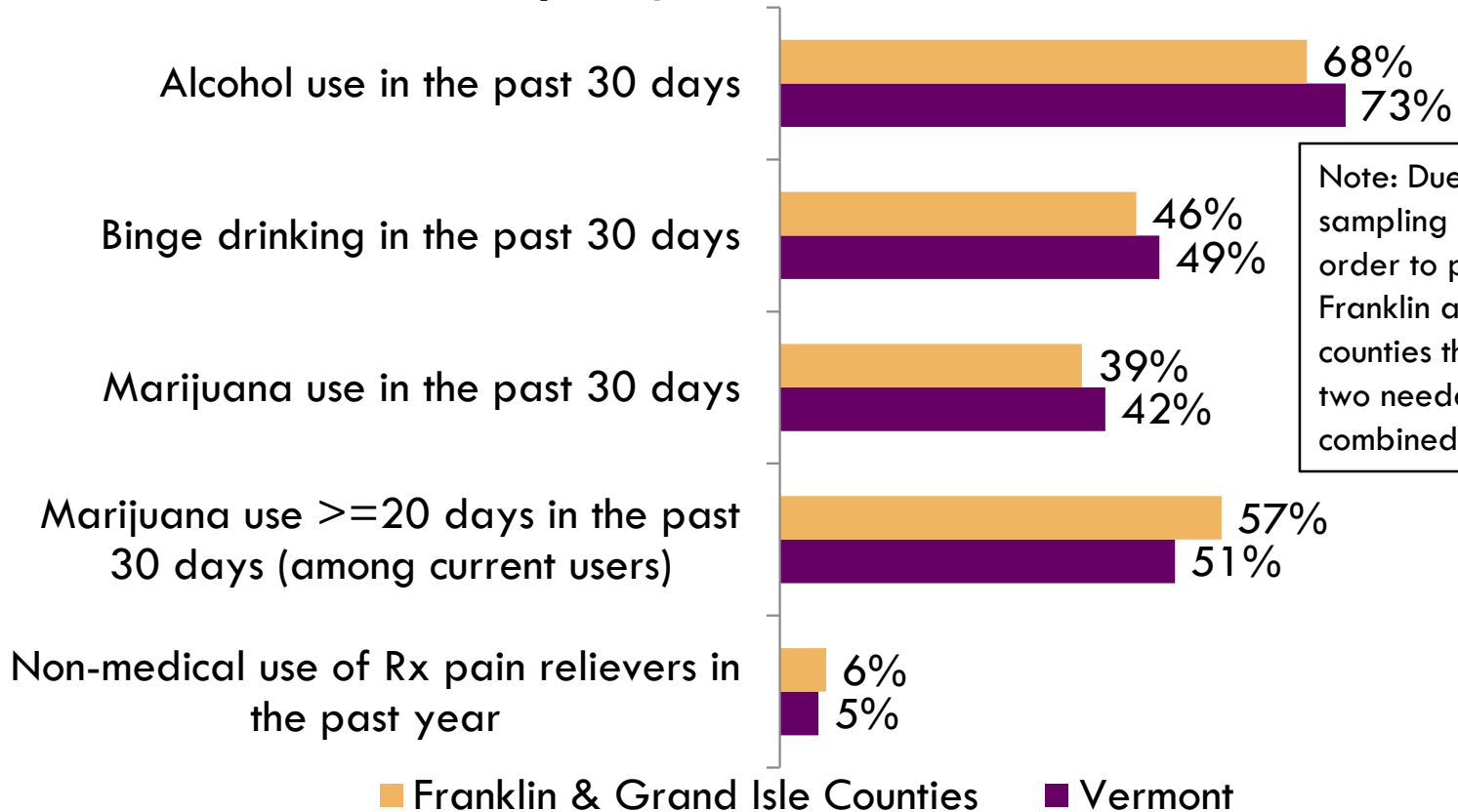
(SES is maternal level of education: high school or less versus more than high school)



While the difference in prevalence of prescription drug misuse by SES in Grand Isle County was not statistically significant, it remains an important risk factor.

Prevalence: Young Adult Substance Use

Prevalence of selected substance use behaviors in young adults 18-25 (2016)



There was no statistical differences between Franklin/Grand Isle counties and Vermont for all of the above indicators.

Vermont Prescription Drug Monitoring System

- In 2006, the Vermont Legislature passed Act 205 authorizing the Vermont Department of Health to establish and operate a Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP).
- Vermont's PDMP, known as the Vermont Prescription Monitoring System (VPMS), is a statewide electronic database of controlled substance prescriptions dispensed from Vermont-licensed pharmacies that became operational in January of 2009.
- For the purposes of this report, the following drug types were defined using the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's established pharmacologic class (EPC).
 - Opioids: Examples: oxycodone, hydrocodone, fentanyl, morphine, buprenorphine, methadone
 - Sedatives: Examples: lorazepam, clonazepam, diazepam, carisoprodol, alprazolam
 - Stimulants: Examples: methylphenidate, lisdexamfetamine, amphetamine

Vermonters Receiving At Least One Prescription

- Annually, approximately 95% of all prescriptions for controlled substances that are dispensed by Vermont licensed pharmacies are dispensed to Vermont residents.
- One quarter (25%) of Vermont residents received at least one prescription for a controlled substance in 2015.
- The range among Vermont counties was quite wide. In Essex County, 15% of residents received a controlled substance, whereas in Bennington and Rutland counties 30% did.
- In Grand Isle County, 27% of residents received at least one prescription for a controlled substance in 2015, this is 2% higher than Vermont overall.

County	Recipients	% of Pop
Addison	9,053	24%
Bennington	10,918	30%
Caledonia	7,224	23%
Chittenden	39,138	24%
Essex	949	15%
Franklin	12,617	26%
Grand Isle	1,906	27%
Lamoille	7,111	28%
Orange	6,167	21%
Orleans	7,416	27%
Rutland	17,833	30%
Washington	15,539	26%
Windham	12,452	28%
Windsor	11,279	20%
Vermont	159,602	25%

Vermonters Receiving Opioid Prescriptions

- Approximately one in five (17%) Vermont residents received at least one prescription for an opioid in 2015.
- The percentage of residents having received an opioid prescription in 2015 ranged from 11% in Essex County to 21% in Rutland County.
- In Grand Isle County, 19% of residents received at least one prescription for an opioid in 2015, this is 2% higher than Vermont overall.

County	Recipients	% of Pop
Addison	5,898	16%
Bennington	7,405	20%
Caledonia	5,055	16%
Chittenden	23,955	15%
Essex	674	11%
Franklin	9,206	19%
Grand Isle	1,329	19%
Lamoille	4,894	20%
Orange	3,999	14%
Orleans	5,095	19%
Rutland	12,731	21%
Washington	9,816	17%
Windham	8,105	19%
Windsor	7,719	14%
All VT	105,881	17%

Vermonters Receiving Sedative Prescriptions

- ❑ One in ten (10%) Vermont residents received at least one prescription for a sedative in 2015.
- ❑ The percentage of residents having received a sedative prescription in 2015 ranged 5% to 11%.
- ❑ In Grand Isle County, 9% of residents received at least one prescription for a sedative in 2015, this is 1% more than Vermont overall.

County	Recipients	% of Pop
Addison	3,420	9%
Bennington	4,105	11%
Caledonia	2,426	8%
Chittenden	15,169	9%
Essex	306	5%
Franklin	4,302	9%
Grand Isle	661	9%
Lamoille	2,707	11%
Orange	2,421	8%
Orleans	2,797	10%
Rutland	6,443	11%
Washington	6,383	11%
Windham	4,737	11%
Windsor	4,187	7%
All VT	60,064	10%

Vermonters Receiving Stimulant Prescriptions

- Very few (3%) Vermont residents received at least one prescription for a stimulant in 2015.
- The percent of residents having received a stimulant prescription in 2015 ranged from 1% Essex County to 5% in Windham County.
- In Grand Isle County, 3% of residents received at least one prescription for a stimulant in 2015, this is consistent with Vermont overall.

County	Recipients	% of Pop
Addison	1,063	3%
Bennington	1,342	4%
Caledonia	914	3%
Chittenden	5,531	3%
Essex	91	1%
Franklin	1,089	2%
Grand Isle	182	3%
Lamoille	853	3%
Orange	744	3%
Orleans	752	3%
Rutland	1,727	3%
Washington	2,085	4%
Windham	2,239	5%
Windsor	1,186	2%
All VT	19,798	3%

Risk and Protective Factors for Substance Use: High School

**Percent of students in grades 9th – 12th
reporting risk or protective behavior (2015)**

Risk/Protective Factor	Grand Isle County	Vermont	Statistical Comparison
Drank before age 13	11%	12%	Same
Felt valued by Community	48%	50%	Same
Believe it is easy to get alcohol	64%	69%	Same
Think people their age risk harming themselves binge drinking	38%	38%	Same
Believe it is easy to get marijuana	56%	62%	Same
Think people their age risk harming themselves smoking marijuana	23%	27%	Same

Consequences of Substance Use: High School Youth and Young Adults

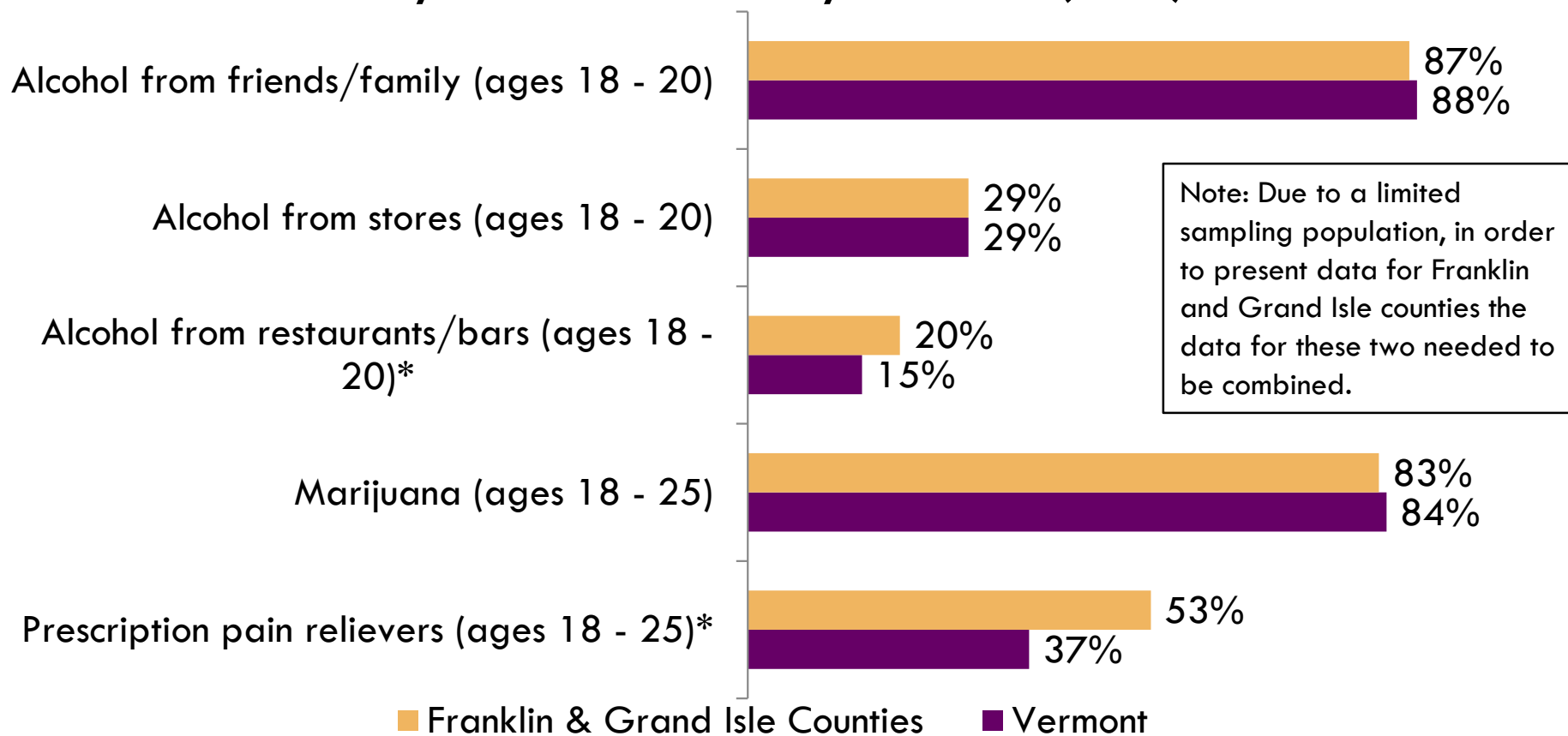
Percent of students and young adults (who drive) reporting a consequence of substance use

Risk/Protective Factor	Franklin & Grand Isle Counties (18-25 year olds) Grand Isle County (9th – 12th graders)	Vermont	Statistical Comparison
9th – 12th graders drove under the influence of marijuana in the past 30 days	6%	15%	Better
18 – 25 year olds drove under the influence of marijuana in the past 30 days	19%	17%	Same
9th – 12th graders drove under the influence of alcohol in the past 30 days	6%	7%	Same
18 – 25 year olds drove under the influence of alcohol in the past 30 days	2%	4%	Same

Note: Due to a limited sampling population, in order to present data for Franklin and Grand Isle counties the data for these two needed to be combined, thus the geographical areas are different for the 9th – 12th graders and the 18 - 25 year olds.

Risk and Protective Factors for Substance Use: Young Adults

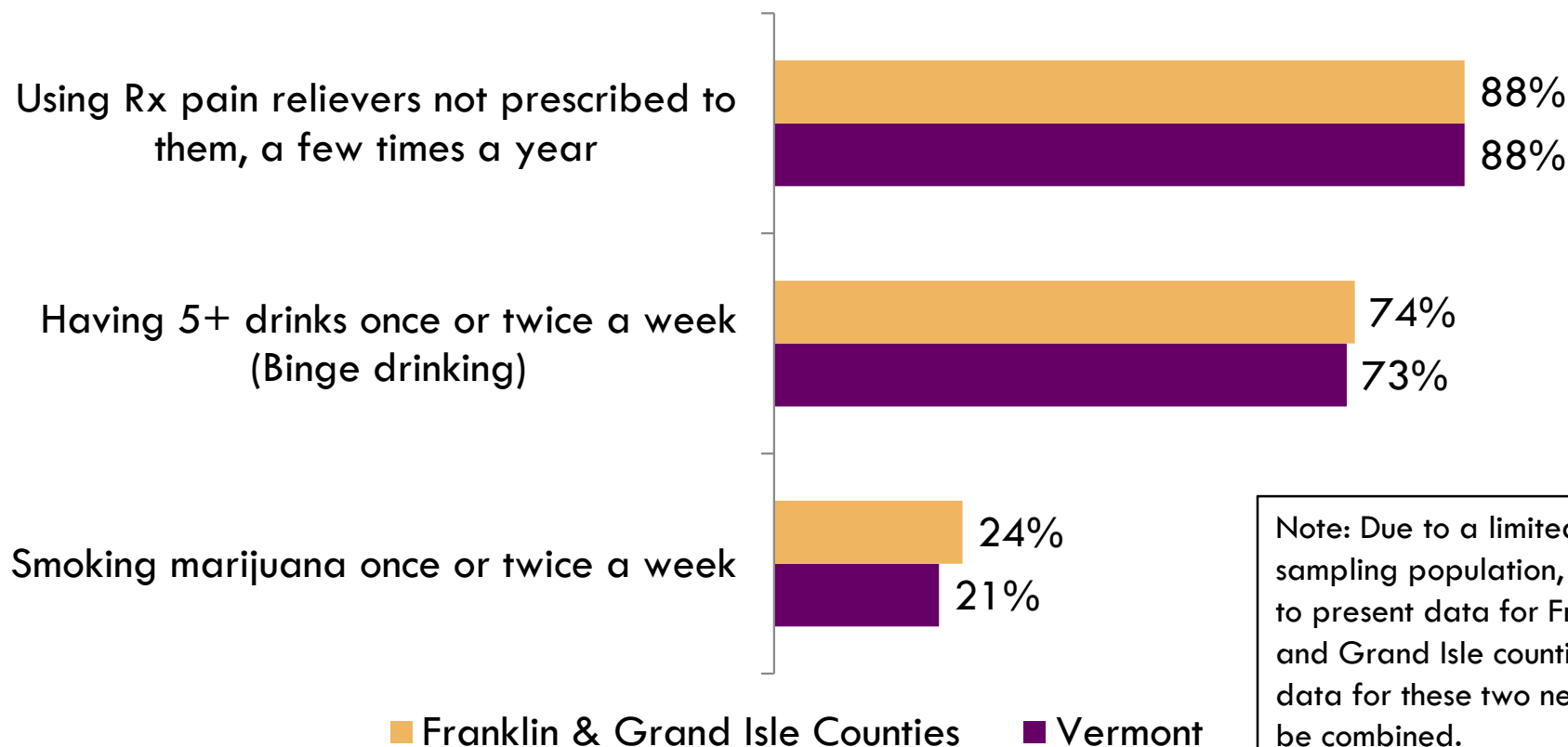
Percent of young adults perceiving “very easy” or “somewhat easy” to obtain (2016)



*Perception of ease to obtain Rx pain relievers and alcohol from restaurants/bars were statistically worse for Franklin/Grand Isle counties compared to Vermont overall.

Risk and Protective Factors for Substance Use: Young Adults

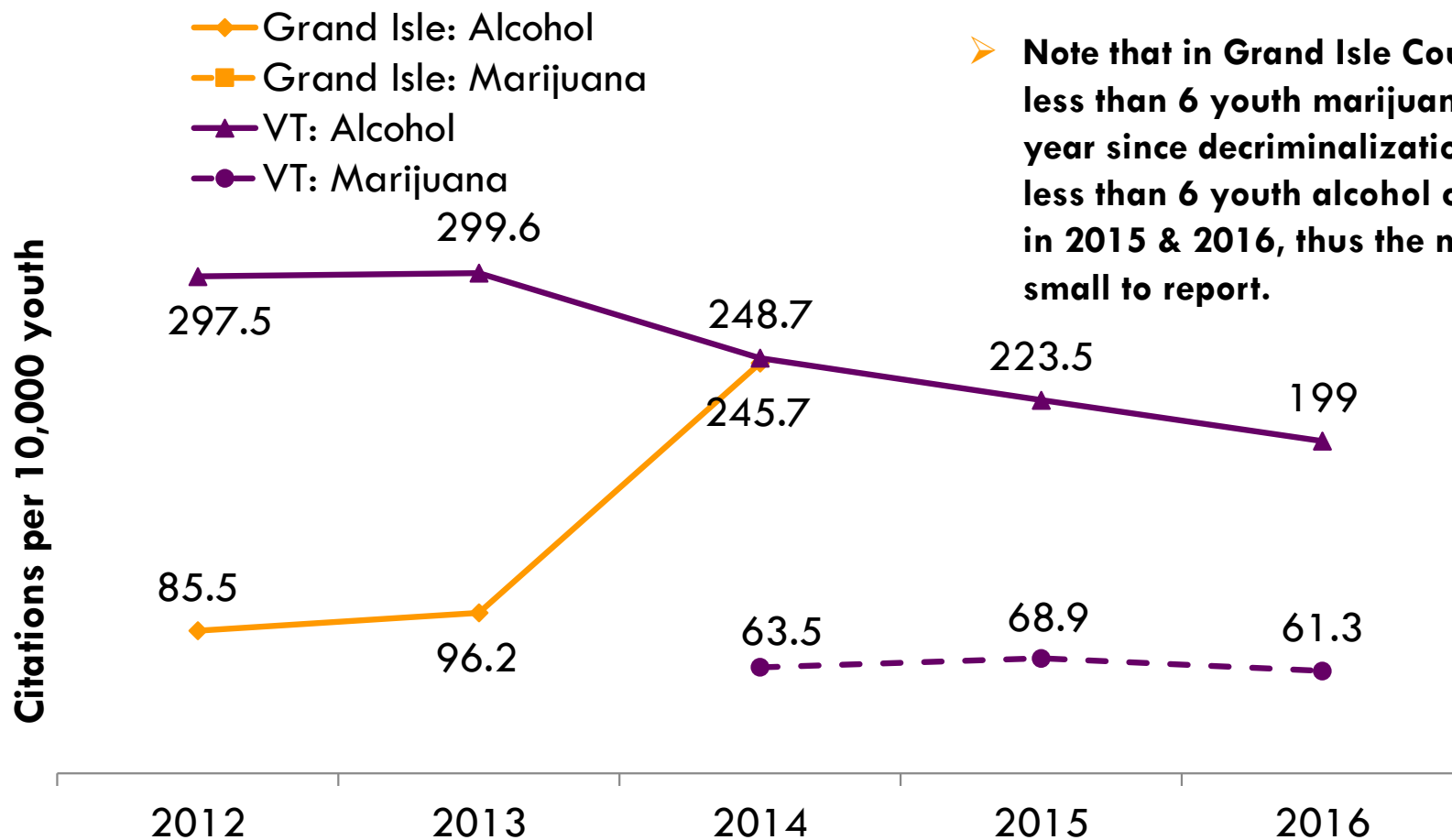
Percent of young adults 18-25 perceiving “moderate risk” or “great risk” (2016)



There is no statistical difference between Franklin/Grand Isle counties and Vermont overall for all of the measures above.

Youth Substance Abuse Safety Program Citations

Rate of alcohol and marijuana citations for youth under 21 per 10,000 VT youth* by fiscal year

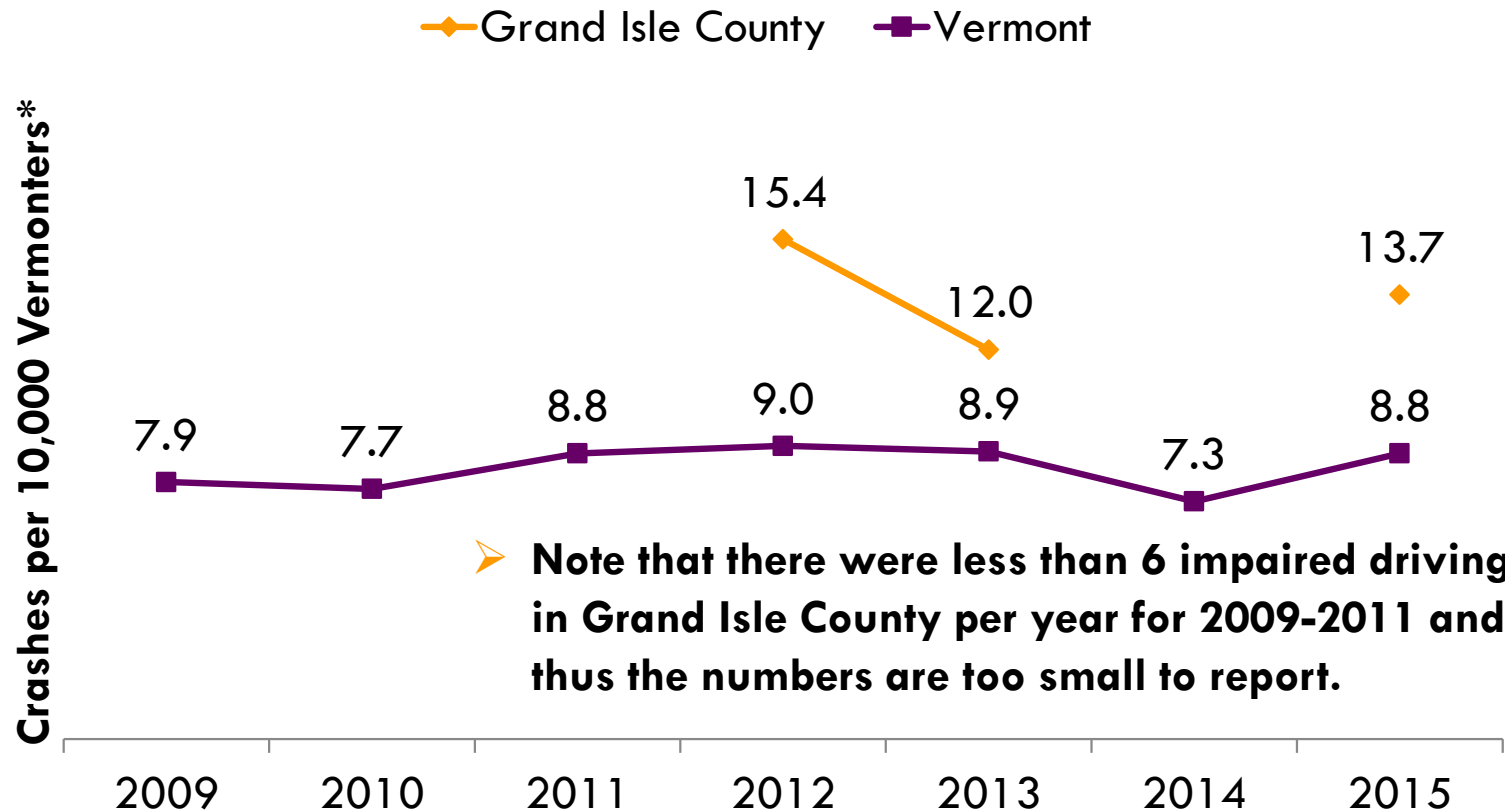


➤ Note that in Grand Isle County there were less than 6 youth marijuana citations per year since decriminalization in 2013 and less than 6 youth alcohol citations issued in 2015 & 2016, thus the numbers are too small to report.

* Vermont 2010 Census data for ages 10-20

Impaired Driver Crashes

Rate of impaired driving crashes with a BAC ≥ 0.01 per 10,000 Vermonters*



* Vermont 2010 Census data for ages 15 and older

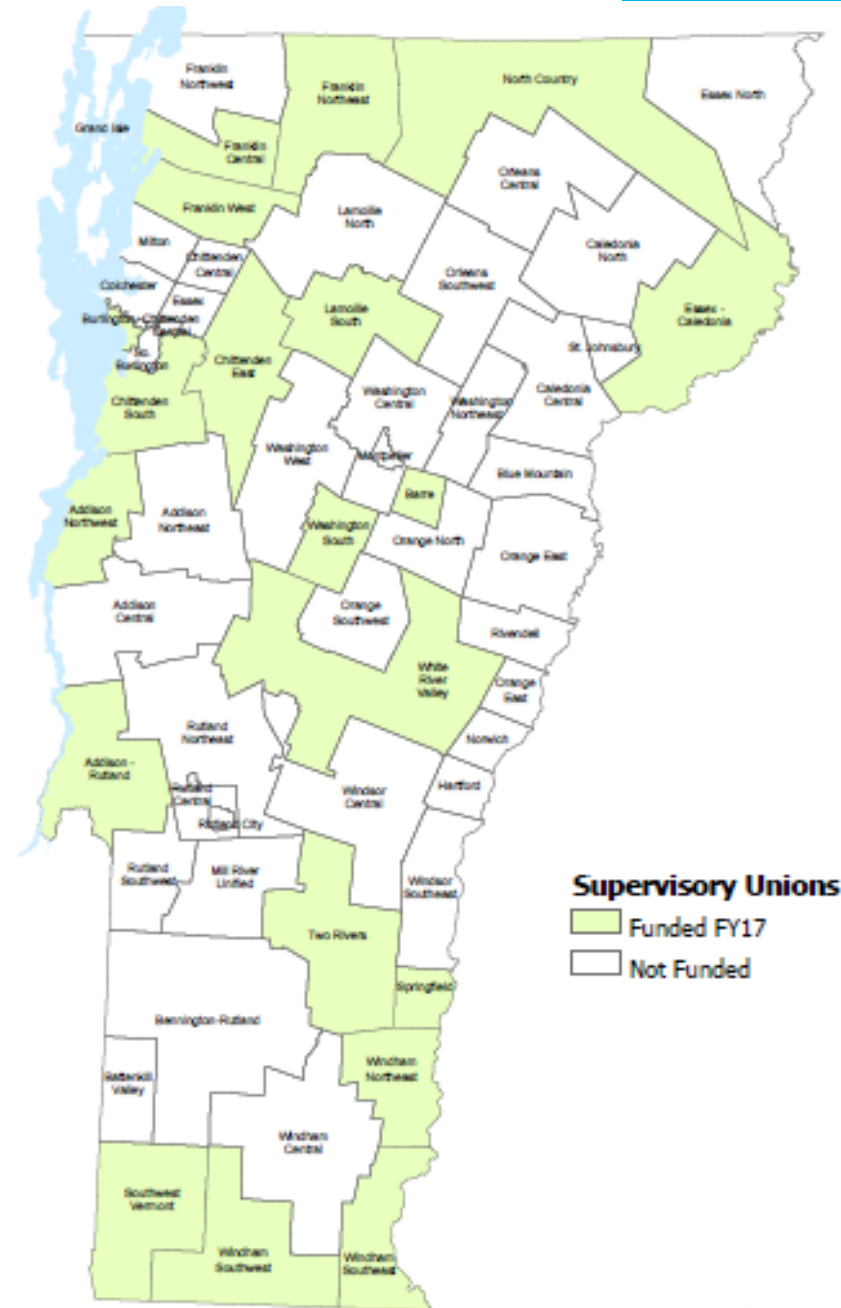
Department of Liquor Control Compliance Checks

Compliance Checks for 1st and 2nd Class Licensees, 2015

County	# Checked	# Passed	Percent Passed
Addison	30	28	93%
Bennington	55	43	78%
Caledonia	41	40	98%
Chittenden	96	84	88%
Essex	6	5	83%
Franklin	35	32	91%
Grand Isle	6	6	100%
Lamoille	15	11	73%
Orange	19	14	74%
Orleans	4	3	75%
Rutland	89	83	93%
Washington	66	59	89%
Windham	27	21	78%
Windsor	58	53	91%
Vermont	547	482	88%

School-Based Grants

- Supervisory Unions funded for Fiscal Year 2017 with School-Based Substance Abuse Service Grants (in green).
- The purpose of these three year grants is to provide and enhance substance abuse prevention and early intervention services in Vermont schools, leading to reductions in students' alcohol and other drug use.
- See the [Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Dashboard](#) for information on percent of students screened and referred to treatment.



Conclusion and Contacts

- These data are presented to assist the District Offices in all types of planning, needs assessment, community outreach, and prevention work surrounding alcohol use, binge drinking and prescription drug misuse.
- Please contact:

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